

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. KINGSTON. Requesting Member: Congressman JACK KINGSTON (1—GA).

Bill Number: H.R. 6599.

Account: MILCON, Navy.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: NSB Kings Bay, Kings Bay, GA, USA.

Description of Request: Provide \$6.37 million to construct a 5,000 square feet Communication Addition to the Limited Area Reaction Force Facility in support of the National Weapons Security Program. This high security facility will serve as a command and control center, exercise and recreation spaces, and extended housing for United States Marines and Navy personnel while on duty. This project will provide required ballistic protection for security forces and vehicles as well as the monitoring of perimeter sensors.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN GRUNDEN

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great patriot from Georgia's Third Congressional District who died September 9 at the age of 66.

I have known John Grunden of Fayetteville for many years as a fellow foot soldier fighting for the Republican Party and conservative causes in our community, our State and our Nation.

As the owner of two small businesses, an insurance consulting firm and the Classic Cue pool hall in Fayetteville, Mr. Grunden had firsthand knowledge of how taxes and regulation affect our Nation's job creators. His strong stands on business and his conservative values made him a great leader for the Fayette County Republican Party when he won the chairmanship in the 1980s. Under his leadership, the county party experienced such success that the State Republican Party soon began citing it as a model for other counties.

Mr. Grunden was a behind-the-scenes operator who did the hard work that enable candidates such as me to succeed at the ballot box. I'm lucky to have had his support through the years, and I am not the only Member of Congress who called on him for help. Mr. Grunden was an early supporter of a young upstart congressman from Georgia who at the time was the only Republican in our State's delegation. As my colleagues here in the House know, that member, Newt Gingrich, went on to lead our party to the House majority for the first time in decades and ascended to the speaker's chair.

In addition to his volunteer activities on behalf of his party, Mr. Grunden also wore his nation's uniform. From 1961 to 1964, he served in the U.S. Army 101st Airborne Division.

I was honored to call John Grunden a friend. On behalf of the people of Georgia's Third Congressional District, I would like to express my condolences to his wife, Pat, who

stood by his side for 45 years, and to the rest of the Grunden family.

THE BONE MARROW FAILURE DISEASE RESEARCH AND TREATMENT ACT

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Bone Marrow Failure Disease Research and Treatment Act. For hundreds of thousands of bone marrow failure disease patients across our country, this is a day filled with the promise of a cure.

For their families, this is a day infused with the hope that the power of medical inquiry and research can conquer these deadly diseases.

For those of us in this chamber who knew, respected, and loved colleagues whose lives were taken by these diseases—including my late husband Bob—this is a day to reflect on their legacies and to renew our commitment to the research that will generate treatments and cures.

For medical researchers with ideas about new and innovative ways to combat these awful diseases, this is a day characterized by the certainty that the U.S. House of Representatives stands with them in their quest to beat bone marrow failure diseases.

The legislation I am introducing today is designed to ensure that families in the future will not have to suffer the agonizing uncertainty that my family endured when Bob was diagnosed with myelodysplastic syndrome, MDS.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 families receive a bone marrow failure disease diagnosis every year in the United States. Their lives are changed instantly when they learn that a loved one's bone marrow has malfunctioned.

Blood is such a delicate balance of different kinds of cells, and when the marrow that produces our blood stops working properly, the foundation of a human's physical health is sorely undermined. Death is often the end result.

The research produced by this bill will point the way toward a future where a diagnosis of aplastic anemia, MDS, acute myeloid leukemia, or any of the other bone marrow failure diseases is but a hurdle to overcome instead of a likely death sentence.

This is the future that I envision as a result of the Bone Marrow Failure Disease Research and Treatment Act.

I thank all of my colleagues in this chamber who have supported, and who will support, this critical legislation. I look forward to working toward its passage, for the sake of bone marrow failure disease patients in every city, town, and community in our great country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL HISTORICAL RECORDS PRESERVATION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Presidential Historical

Records Preservation Act of 2008. I introduce this as a companion bill to legislation being introduced today by my colleagues in the Senate, Senators JOHN WARNER and JIM WEBB.

Mr. Speaker, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, NHPRC, is a statutory body affiliated with the National Archives and Records Administration, NARA. NHPRC was established by Congress in 1934 to promote the preservation and use of America's documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture.

Currently, NHPRC is authorized to administer grants to promote preservation and use of America's documentary heritage. The NHPRC supports projects that preserve and make accessible records and archives, and research and develop means to preserve authentic electronic records.

The Presidential Historical Records Preservation Act of 2008 would allow NHPRC to make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to promote the historical preservation of, and public access to, historical records and documents relating to any President who does not have a Presidential archival depository currently managed and maintained by the Federal Government, pursuant to the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955.

Mr. Speaker, in order to be eligible to receive these grants, an entity must qualify as a 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and be exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code, or be a State or local government. In order to maintain the integrity of the grant program, NHPRC shall only approve grants to those entities that possess historical works and collections of historical sources that the Commission considers appropriate for preserving, publishing, or otherwise recording at the public expense. The entity must also have appropriate facilities and space for preservation of such historical works and ensure public access to these collections.

Finally, to maintain the fiscal integrity of this Act, the receiving entity must have raised funds from non-Federal sources in support of the grant efforts. In addition, grants may not be used for the maintenance, operating costs, or construction of any facility to house the historical records to any President who does not have a Presidential archival depository currently managed by the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, as you can see, the focus of the bill is preservation and access to documents, not constructing new buildings or monuments.

This is important legislation that will preserve our Nation's documentary heritage, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

2007 NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

HON. DAVID G. REICHERT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of David Cutler, an employee of the Microsoft Corporation and a recipient of the 2007 National Medal of Technology and Innovation. His accomplishments, and the accomplishments of the other winners, are reason to celebrate the technological innovation happening in the United States. It is also a reminder that our national well-being

depends on the technological advancements made by future American innovators in a global marketplace.

The National Medal of Technology and Innovation honors America's leading innovators of technology products, processes and concepts. Mr. Cutler and the other winners deserve our heartfelt congratulations and thanks for inspiring future American innovation.

The 8th District of Washington, the district I represent, includes the headquarters of Microsoft, a corporation at the forefront of technological innovation and the push for educating our young people in the intricacies of science, technology and mathematics. No doubt Mr. Cutler, a senior technical fellow at Microsoft and an enduring figure in the world of technology and innovation, also recognizes the importance of educating our young people to compete in a global marketplace. Nothing can replace a world-class math and science education; an invaluable key to our Nation's economic success and our Nation's national security.

Once again, congratulations to Mr. Cutler for his prestigious honor. His work and the work of others like him inspire brilliant young minds around our country to do great things in math, science and technology. It is the job of this body and Americans everywhere to ensure those young minds have all the tools necessary to achieve greatness.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE VOTING
IRREGULARITIES OF AUGUST 2, 2007

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, Mr. PENCE and I submit for the RECORD the following statement on behalf of the Select Committee on the Voting Irregularities of August 2, 2007:

The Select Committee to Investigate the Voting Irregularities of August 2, 2007, was created by House Resolution 611 to investigate the circumstances surrounding the record vote on the motion to recommit on H.R. 3161. That resolution required that the Select Committee submit its final report not later than September 15, 2008. While the Select Committee will not be able to file its report by that date, we expect to file the report shortly thereafter.

WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT,
Chairman.
MIKE PENCE,
Ranking Republican Member.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GENE UPSHAW,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL
LEAGUE PLAYERS ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the memory and accomplishments of Gene Upshaw, a tremendous athlete and upstanding individual who had a successful ca-

reer both on and off the football field. During his 16-year career as a National Football League player, he was an 11-time All-Pro offensive guard for the Oakland Raiders and was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1987, his first year of eligibility. He played in 217 league games and appeared in six Pro Bowls. He was named Lineman of the Year in the AFC in 1973 and 1974. In 1977, he was voted top lineman in the NFL, and runner-up for that honor in 1980. Upshaw is the only player in NFL history to play with the same team in three Super Bowls in three different decades—in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

Not only did Upshaw have an outstanding career on the field, but he also had a distinguished career off the field serving 38 years with the NFL Players Association. Upshaw worked as a player representative and officer for 13 years. He served as alternate representative or player representative for the Raiders from 1970 to 1976 and was a member of the executive committee from 1976 through 1980 when he was elected president of the NFLPA, a post he held until 1983.

Upshaw served as Executive Director of the NFLPA from June 1983 up until his death on August 20, 2008. As the first African-American labor leader in a major sport, Upshaw was a forceful advocate on behalf of professional football players. During his tenure, Upshaw skillfully negotiated several collective bargaining agreements and extensions that have been credited with enhancing the rights and compensation of NFL players.

Upshaw's career was best summed up by his close friend Art Shell, who played next to him on Oakland's offensive line and in 1989 became the first African-American coach of the modern era when he took over the Raiders. "Gene was a true pioneer as one of the few African-American leaders of a major union. He was the equal of owners in negotiations and made the league a better place for all players. Playing alongside of Gene was an honor and a privilege. He was a pillar of strength and leadership for our great Raider teams."

I extend my heartfelt condolences and prayers to his wife, Terri, his three sons, Justin, Daniel, and Eugene, Jr., and the entire National Football League community.

THE 9/11 HEALTH AND
COMPENSATION ACT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 2008

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, on September 11, 2001, America and the world watched in horror as our Nation came under ruthless attack. At the World Trade Center and at the Pentagon, thousands were killed by the cowardly deeds of terrorists. We heard the stories of those heroic passengers aboard United Airlines Flight 93 who gave their lives so that they might save the lives of others by thwarting an attack on the United States Capitol.

In lower Manhattan, part of my congressional district, New York's finest and bravest rushed to the disaster site. In the days and weeks after, countless Americans would also come to New York to offer their assistance.

Nearly 3,000 people were killed at the World Trade Center, and countless others were wounded.

Since then, we have made tremendous progress in rebuilding. But we still have work left to do. One of our greatest national responsibilities right now is to aid those people who are still suffering from 9/11—our first responders and rescue workers, local area workers, residents, students, and others who have become sick from the environmental aftermath of 9/11.

When the buildings of the World Trade Center came crumbling down, nearly half a million pounds of lead, asbestos, glass fibers, steel, and concrete formed a massive cloud of toxic dust and smoke that blanketed parts of New York City and New Jersey. Fires burned for months, emitting a whole host of deadly substances. Scientists have said that this dust was as caustic as Drain-o, and that the air quality was worse than during the Kuwaiti oil fires.

From the beginning, we warned that the air wasn't safe and that our courageous first responders were not being afforded the proper protection from dangerous toxins as they were toiling on the pile to rebuild. We spent years working to try to convince public officials that the asbestos, fiberglass and other toxins had travelled far and settled into the interiors of residences, workplaces and schools, and that a proper testing and cleanup program was required to eliminate the health risks to area residents, workers and students. We demanded that the Federal Government acknowledge the fact, supported by a mountain of peer-reviewed research, that thousands of our Nation's citizens are today sick from 9/11 and that many more could become sick in the future. We explained to whoever would listen that our 9/11 heroes were struggling to pay health care costs because they could no longer work and no longer had health insurance, and we have argued vigorously that the Federal response to date has been dangerously limited, piecemeal and unstable.

Thankfully, we have achieved a much more widespread recognition of many of these problems. Now, 7 years after the attacks, it is imperative that Congress do what is right for our heroes and our living victims by passing H.R. 6594, the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act.

Though the devastating 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center occurred within the bounds of my congressional district, we know that these were really attacks on our Nation as a whole—figuratively and literally. Every member in New York's downstate delegation represents hundreds, if not thousands, of people who live, work, attend school, or were otherwise present in the affected areas, and were exposed to a toxic brew of contamination. Indeed, every member in this House represents a State that has people in the World Trade Center Health Registry who were exposed and are concerned about their health.

And as this is unquestionably a national problem, it has always required a national response. But despite our sustained efforts to get the Administration to develop a comprehensive plan to deal with this growing public health problem that they themselves now finally acknowledge, the New York delegation has instead found itself, year after year, coming to Congress with its "hat in hand" to test its luck at the annual appropriations process. Thankfully, with the outstanding bipartisan